(c) There is no proposal under consideration with the Government to make voting compulsory. The issue has been considered by the Committee on Electoral Reforms, 1990 (Dinesh Goswami Committee) and also discussed in the meeting of all political parties on electoral reforms held in 1998. The measure was, however, not found to be acceptable because of the practical difficulties involved in its implementation.

(d) Does not arise.

**Right of daughters in immovable properties**

1580. SHRI MOTIUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the daughters have the right, in immovable properties and not in movable properties/cash, jewellery etc. of their fathers' self-acquired property; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and the Indian Succession Act, 1925 does not have any difference over the rights of daughters in respect of immovable and movable property.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply (a) above.

**Law colleges**

†1581. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges for legal education in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether some such colleges are imparting education in law, without any recognition from the Bar Council of India; and

(c) if so, the number of such colleges and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) The Bar Council of India has informed that there are 789 Colleges for Legal Education in the Country. A list of such Law Colleges State-wise as on 01-07-2007 is annexed as Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Bar Council of India has informed that there are no law colleges imparting legal education in the country without its approval of affiliation. If it detects any such college functioning in the country without its approval of affiliation, the students of such law college will not be eligible for enrolment as advocates.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of Law Colleges imparting legal education in the country as on 1st July,* 2007

| Sl. No. | State | No. of Law College |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 43 |
| 2. | Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura | 33 |
| 3. | Bihar and Jharkhand | 32 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 17 |
| 5. | Delhi | 9 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 37 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 6 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 80 |
| 10. | Kerala | 9 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 100 |
| 12. | Maharashtra and Goa | 95 |
| 13. | Orissa | 28 |
| 14. | Punjab and Haryana | 35 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 68 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry | 9 |
| 17. | Uttarakhand | 15 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 139 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 22 |
| | TOTAL: | 789 |

**Quota of Notaries**

1582. SBRI K CHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of notaries fixed and appointed by each State;

(b) whether it is fact that the present number of notaries is inadequate in the States where multifarious legal activities are higher than the national average;